

# The Times-Dispatch

DAILY - WEEKLY - SUNDAY

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MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1911.

## THE TRAFFIC ORDINANCE.

At its meeting to-night the Common Council will deal with the traffic ordinance, and it ought to deal with it squarely and fairly and in the interest of the public. It should reject the action of the Board of Aldermen, and insist once for all upon the passage of the ordinance passed by it and approved by both common sense and actual experience. The ordinance as passed by the Common Council, which was hacked to death by the Undertakers' Trust in the higher branch of the City's legislative body, was based upon the ordinance now of effect in New York, provided a sane, reasonable method of controlling the traffic in this town. More than forty of its necessary provisions were cut out by the Undertakers' Trust, and the Common Council has been asked to concur in the amendments. It should do nothing of the sort, and appeal to the general public, the people who do not haul dead bodies to the cemeteries, the people who are alive and well and engaged in the pursuit of their vocations, the people who are compelled to walk the streets and who are entitled to the protection of their lives and limbs when going about the city. It is a sad reflection, not only upon the indifference of those who have been set over us to rule our affairs, but also upon the patience of the people themselves who will permit our ordinance makers to trifle with the community as the Board of Aldermen have been trifling with it in this and other matters. If there were no other argument for a commission form of government than the failures of the Council to do its duty that would be sufficient to make its adoption sure. There is no town of the size and dignity of Richmond where the law-making bodies deal so unfairly with the public, and especially in this matter of establishing effective rules for the control of the traffic in our streets. This is no longer a cross-roads settlement, but a great big, powerful community, with crowded streets and increasing evidences of metropolitan life and effort. Yet it appears to be the purpose of the Board of Aldermen to keep it in the cross-roads class, and make it impossible for men and women and children to get about in safety. We have been talking now for more than a year about a traffic ordinance, and the Common Council, responding to the demands of the situation and with proper concern for the safety of the people and the easy flow of business, prepared and passed the ordinance which was cut to pieces by the Aldermen, and should now be insisted upon by the Council as necessary to the peace of the community and the safety of its people. If the Aldermen will not do their duty by the community, the Legislature should be asked for protection at its next session, as it ought to be asked, for the commission form of government for the City of Richmond, so that we shall have a government that will govern.

Richmond is filled with all manner of vehicles—electric cars, electric motors for the conveyance of heavy freights, electric pleasure carriages, motor cycles, automobiles, carriages and buggies and wagons and carts, an endless procession all traversing our streets and all necessary to the business and pleasure of our people, and here we have a town of a hundred and fifty thousand people who are compelled because of the indifference or stupidity of our Board of Aldermen to shift for themselves on the highways which were opened for their accommodation. The passage of the ordinance adopted by the Common Council would give Richmond what New York has and what Richmond needs. It would be of advantage to the people who operate the cars, those who drive the automobiles, the men who ride on motor cycles and bicycles, those who drive wagons and carts, and even the drivers who conduct the carriages on their way to the cemeteries, and it would give, besides, to the plain people in the streets a chance for their lives as they are going about in their pursuit of gain or pleasure. Those who oppose the ordinance that has been passed by the Common Council are setting themselves against the interests of the community, and deserve the severest censure that can be pronounced upon them because they are sinning against the light.

## GOOD WORK AND GOOD MEN.

The Stauton General says: "Adjutant-General W. W. Sale, in a Richmond interview, is quoted as saying that he believes the military department of the State is in better shape to-day than ever before in its history. This is certainly true at the years since the war, and it may be said of General Sale that much of this is due to his energetic administration. He was and is a practical politician, little versed in military affairs, when he was appointed to the

office of Adjutant-General of Virginia, but he has lost no time in familiarizing himself with the needs of his department and less in doing his best to all them. He is the first man who has held the office in many a year, and the service is bound to improve under his painstaking guidance."

No one will dispute the fact that this tribute to the efficient and constructive administration of Adjutant-General Sale is well deserved. He has achieved fine results since his induction into office and he has put into his work his utmost energy and zeal, so that marked improvement is already manifest. It was highly complimentary to General Sale as well as to the officers of the Virginia military organization that the United States army officers who were in charge at the recent camp of inspection at Luray declared unreservedly and repeatedly that the Virginia volunteer officers there were the highest and best type with whom they had come in contact. The officers of the regular army cheerfully bore testimony to the remarkable efficiency and military fitness of the volunteer service of Virginia.

## HOBSON, THE COATLESS.

Richmond Pearson Hobson has gone and done it again. In delivering the baccalaureate address before the Alabama Presbyterian College for men, the scarleathed Congressman warmed up to his subject, which was the impending annihilation of the United States by Japan, that he "was overcome with heat" and had to take his coat off. There were many women present and Hobson apologized. Instantly he was reproved by the Rev. James G. Glass, who left the building, because he thought Hobson's conduct highly offensive to those present. The incident has attracted wide attention, and Dr. John W. Staggs, president of the college, has given out a long interview, in which he said, after a while:

"Now when you come down to Walker county property, I should say that, ordinarily, a man should keep his coat on; but up in Virginia, where I was born, if he should chuck it, I don't think that he would be the sole object of conversation thereby. The truth of the matter is that during the entire time Mr. Hobson was here with his long address I wore a long-tailed, heavily-lined 'burying coat'; but I wore it simply because I understood Calhoun etiquette, a thing unknown to a benighted man like Mr. Hobson, who, if he had manners, as the old negro would say, would not be a big man."

This is important evidence, not insofar as it relates to Hobsonian manners, but because Dr. Staggs makes the unbelievable statement that Mr. Hobson was "boring me with his long address." Lase majesty?—no, a thousand times worse than that! Mr. Hobson should sink Dr. Staggs at once.

Yet there is ample precedent, it seems, to sustain Congressman Hobson in his action. In Dr. J. William Jones' "Christ in the Camp," if we are not mistaken, he tells of a famous preacher who preached in his shirt-sleeves in church. Moreover, John B. Brownlow tells the Knoxville Sentinel that the Congressman acted as a gentleman should. Mr. Brownlow goes on to say:

If the Rev. Mr. Glass knew any thing of the history of the public men of the United States he would know that Captain Hobson had committed no graver offense than many distinguished orators, some of whom had at least as much refinement as has the Rev. Glass and in addition had brains. Before as cultured audiences as the Rev. Glass ever saw, Henry Clay, S. S. Prentiss, William T. Haskell, Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln and others, under similar circumstances, did precisely what Congressman Hobson did and no lady or gentleman ever objected to it. In fact, one of these great orators went further than Hobson. They took off their vests, cravats and shirt collars. Had Hobson done this I suppose the Rev. Glass would have screamed with fright as did King James II. of England whenever he saw a woman, and as women are supposed to do when that harmless little creature runs over their bare feet.

They are talking about this incident in Alabama. It is the great topic of conversation. The tariff, reciprocity, Diaz have given way to hot debates on the merits of the Hobson shirt-sleeves case. But what of it? The Hero of the Merrimac and of countless other battles that exist in his imagination only will conquer. He will go before the "democracy" of old Alabama and with uplifted arms and tearful eyes plead for the man in shirt-sleeves, and the "democracy" will do the rest.

## MILDRED CALISH.

This morning at the Hebrew Cemetery, Mildred Calish, the beautiful daughter of the Rev. Dr. Calish, minister of Beth Abraham Temple, will be laid to rest. The great heart of this community has not been touched more deeply than by the death of this lovely young girl just budding into womanhood, and for whom, until the fearful accident on Saturday, there seemed to open a long and splendid vista down which she would take her way as an ornament of her sex; for she possessed those qualities of mind and heart that endeared her to all about her in class room and society, and made her even in her brief life the comfort of many sorrowing hearts and the inspiration of many generous deeds. On the pity of it, that this charming spirit should have been taken, that upon this daughter, "polished after the similitude of a palace," should have fallen the sentence that must come soon or late to all of human kind, that she could not have been spared yet a little while to make life brighter and better and more heavenly for those who loved her. We cannot understand such dispensations of Providence, why the young should be taken and the old should be left, why the flowers should be plucked and the weeds be undisturbed, and we know that the Lord is our Shepherd, and

that He maketh His children to lie down in green pastures and leadeth them by still waters; that "Heaven gives its favorites early death."

This morning, as we have said, Mildred Calish will be laid to rest in the Hebrew Cemetery. The Rev. William Rosenthal, Minister of the Eutaw Place Temple, Baltimore, who was the classmate of Dr. Calish at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, will conduct the services at the Mortuary Chapel, and the mourners will go about the streets refusing to be comforted. The heart of this community is with the stricken home from which the light has gone out, and we can utter no better prayer for the happy young woman who has left behind her only sweet memories of a lovely life, alas, alas, so brief, than this: May perpetual light shine upon her. Amen!

## A PILGRIMAGE TO MOUNT VERNON.

On Saturday, June 17, instant, the Hon. William H. White, President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, will lead a pilgrimage from the devoted City of Richmond to the Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon with the hope that there the men and women who have already been enlisted for this crusade, and none others need apply, may catch something of the spirit of conservatism which enabled the Father of his Country to build so deeply and so well; to fire them with a better hope, to make them ever more careful of the beginnings, to cause them to reflect that, solid as the foundations which Washington laid, the gingerbread work our modern apostles would tack on to the ark of the American covenant will destroy the symmetry of the architecture and weaken somewhat the main stiles of our National fabric. This was not exactly the way the subject was presented at the outing of Brother George V. Stevens and his side partner, Brother Adams, to Old Point last Saturday; but, honor bright and cross your heart, it is really what the Mount Vernon Pilgrimage means.

This brings us to the point of saying that Brother Stevens was quite "the thing" on Saturday. He had gathered about him Judges and lawyers and special counsel and men of affairs and a number of the first ladies in the land, and made them happier than they had been before for many moons. They couldn't help it. In this Anasias it would not do, of course, to tell about all that was said and done; it is only necessary to say that when Brother Stevens lays him self out there is nothing left that ought to be put in. That is the reason he is among the first of the railroad men of the country, his attention to details having made him much sought after when it comes to letting the people know how to get the most out of any situation. It was his happy thought, in fact, that has made the Pilgrimage to Mount Vernon one of the things to be anticipated without any misgivings.

This may be continued in our next, it being entirely out of keeping with the proprieties of the hour at which this is written to indulge in any exposition of the queer things that were done—for example, the dash of the Apollos into the swimming pool at Old Point in spite of how they looked to the spectators ashore, so to say, and the rest of a charming half a day when it would have been so much to have made it a week.

## OUR OWN STRAMONIUM.

In the opinion of Colonel Marcellus E. Bailey (Colonel on the staff of the plebeian Governor of Tennessee), of the Houston Post, "the only available native blossom there (in Virginia) is the Jimson weed, but Virginia is as proud as she is poor, and cannot stand that." This for the State flower of Virginia, and why not?

The true name of the plant is Jamestown weed, not Jimson weed, a species of Datura, which, there is reason to believe, were first naturalized at Jamestown, the site of the earliest English settlement on this continent, and, therefore, the beginning of civilization in this Western World. The odor of the plant is not altogether pleasant to some over-trained olfactory nerves, but it is far superior to musk, the favorite perfume of the Texans, and there is really nothing more beautiful than the flower of this weed which belongs to the natural order of the Solanaceae. De Candolle refers it to countries bordering on the Caspian Sea; others regard it as coming from Northern India. It is a strong, vigorous, branching weed, from two to six feet high, with ovate toothed or angled leaves, large funnel-shaped flowers followed by prickly globular two-celled pods containing numerous angular black seeds which are reputed narcotic, and are little used for this purpose, particularly in Virginia. This will be good news for Colonel Bailey who would find a strong infusion of the Jamestown berry rather more effective for the purpose he has generally in view than the native poppy of Mexico, still culta popular among the people of the Greaser Colony now magnified into the dignity of American Statehood.

The society name of the plant is Stramonium, which has a better sound than Masquillo, the State flower of Texas.

## THREE TIMES IN FIVE YEARS.

Five years ago a piece of property in West Broad Street in the 600 block was bought by a wise woman for investment for the sum of \$15,000. Last week she was offered \$55,000 for it, but declined the offer until she could get something like what it is worth if a person has money to salt down there is nothing safer than Richmond real estate. Watch Richmond grow!

## AFTER THE WEATHER BUREAU.

When petty streetmen at Washington get charged with hot air and the fashionable ambition of "investigating," they usually try to run down the Weather Bureau. The annual attack on this useful institution is about to begin. A committee of the House is to look into the Bureau and report upon its efficiency. Pinchot and Garfield are behind the investigation, having been worked up to another patriotic frenzy by the complaints of some farmers who are kicking because the meteorologists do not possess illimitable foresight.

Of course, the Government weather prophets are not infallible. To make a satisfactory weather prediction for the public, a certain proportion of guessing must be used. If the Weather Bureau officers always waited until they could make a perfect forecast of what the weather were going to be their work would be of small service to those to whom it is extremely valuable now. Navigators, for instance, know the worth of the Weather Bureau, and by the aid of that institution have saved many a good ship that otherwise might have gone to the bottom of the sea.

As a matter of fact, more than 50 per cent. of the Bureau's predictions are in the main correct. That is marvelous accuracy, especially when it is remembered that these forecasts are often made several days in advance. Then, too, meteorology is like any other science—it is not yet perfect, and no man can forecast when it will be. The doctor cannot always safely predict the future of his patient; neither can the forecaster be sure of that which is to come.

On the Congressional committee to investigate the Weather Bureau there are two farmers, three lawyers, one stock raiser and one school teacher. It is possible, but not probable, that these men possess any knowledge of meteorology. It is possible, but not probable, that their work will be worth while.

## A UNIQUE STRIKE.

Nearly every sort of organized worker has struck at some time or other. Never before, however, has there been a strike such as there is now in Kentucky, where the twenty-five guides in Mammoth Cave have thrown down their lights and walked off. They have struck in earnest, and since no one else knows the ins and outs of the great natural wonder, sightseers are turned away with their curiosity unsatisfied.

The guides are not striking for short hours or higher wages. Their sole complaint is as to the new manager, whom they dislike. Their strike is for the purpose of forcing his dismissal. It is easier to get a new manager than it is to get twenty-five competent guides, so the outlook is that the manager will "get the hook."

No troops will be called out, though possibly some sort of injunction may be issued. No strike-breakers have put in an appearance. The amusing fact about the strike is that the strikers are really monopolists. They are in the trade, yet it is they who are restraining trade. This is one of the strangest strikes in industrial annals.

## THE ECONOMY OF PARKS.

The unbuilt spaces among the forests of houses in great cities are the lungs that give fresh air to the city. The importance of such unoccupied spaces is proved by statistics lately published by Georges Risler in a French review, in which the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis is compared with the percentage of unbuild spaces in London, Paris and Berlin.

According to these figures, London, with 15 per cent. free space, has a percentage of 1.5 per cent. deaths from tuberculosis; Berlin, with 10 per cent. free space, has 2.2 per cent., and Paris, with 4.5 per cent., shows a death percentage from consumption of 5.1 per cent. That is to say, London, with three times the percentage of free space that Paris has, loses one-third the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis. Berlin shows about the same proportions.

This proves that the sums spent in providing parks, playgrounds, etc., are well repaid by the improved health of the city. In Paris, the districts around the Champ Elysees, which are surrounded by woods and parks, show a death percentage from tuberculosis of only 1 per cent., while the congested areas show 10.5 per cent.

It is true, then, that the larger the park area of the city, the healthier the people of that city are. That is the economy of city parks.

## SUPPRESSION OF CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Church Bill, of which mention here has been made before, is a measure pending the approval of Governor Deneen, of Illinois, having been passed by the Legislature. It is intended to suppress in the newspapers of Illinois all but the barest, briefest facts about crimes. The bill is unreasonable, and should it be passed it is likely that the Illinois newspapers, however law-abiding otherwise, will regard it as a dead letter enactment and disregard it.

The Chicago Record-Herald, in speaking of this law, asserts that there are some newspapers which publish the details of crime in a manner repugnant to healthy-minded readers, but our contemporary holds the opinion that the cure for the evil does not lie in vague, ill-considered, unenforceable laws, but rather in the "public choice of newspapers." The suppression of all details concerning crime would be "intolerable for the public and advantageous to crime."

As the Record-Herald says, "the newspapers could get along under the proposed Church law better than could their readers."

The Louisville Courier-Journal has often been regarded as a militant lance against yellow journalism. It stands for clean journalism, and its

attitude is not changed at all when it says:

"Nothing is more conducive to crime than the suppression of news. That evil process of the exploitation of the details of crimes is true enough. But a great deal of good is accomplished by the publication of the details of many crimes."

A case in point cited by the Courier-Journal is the breaking up of the power of the Hargis murder syndicate in Breathitt County, as the result of the turning of the journalistic searchlight on the conditions there.

The effect of the Church law if put into operation is thus stated by the Courier-Journal:

"City officials might loot the city without the details of the crimes being made public. A bank president might rob his depositors and escape the embarrassment of seeing the story of his crookedness in print. Life insurance grafters, land swindlers, thieves of every kind would be afforded a material protection. Illinois Senators found guilty of bribery would not be the subject of comment in the columns of the press. If judges should sell decisions they would have no fear of the kind of exposure that now follows the discovery of such misdoings."

The enactment of this Illinois law comes upon the heels of an agitation of those people who can only see the sensationalism in printing news of crime and who do not realize how powerful an agent in publicity for the public good.

Under the late Abdul Hamid Turkey had such a law. When Queen Draga and King Alexander of Serbia were murdered, the Levant Herald simply announced their "sudden death simultaneously." When Don Carlos and his son were murdered in Lisbon, the Turkish press made a note of their passing "from a sudden attack."

The real reason behind the enactment of such law is to be found, in our opinion, in the sentiment expressed by the Knoxville Sentinel:

"No doubt some of the members of the Illinois Legislature are sensitive to the publication of news of crime."

It certainly looks very much that way. The revelation in the Lorimer case in so far as it had to do with the Legislature which elected him did not serve to elevate the popular opinion of that law-making body. By telling the truth, the newspapers reflected generally upon the integrity and motives of members of the Illinois Legislature, and it was the spirit of retaliation which prompted the enactment of this measure, aided perhaps by some of the fanatical "criminologists" of Chicago.

The pulpit effect of the publication of news of crime is far greater than the suggestive effect of such publications. Publicity is a deterrent. Governor Deneen should veto the bill, if he do not, public sentiment will nullify it.

It seemed as if the whole population of Norfolk came here yesterday for a breath of air and a taste of urban life. They left reluctantly, and we do not blame them at all.

Really one of the best descriptive titles yet applied to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has been discovered by the Columbia State, which speaks of him as the "Dowager President."

G. G. Hill writes to the New York Tribune that "whatever plans of reorganization may be proposed in the case of the Standard Oil and Tobacco monopolies, it must be approved by the Department of Justice before it can succeed. Mr. Wickersham is at the head of this Department just now, and we think it may be assumed with confidence that Wickersham will see that none of the rascals shall fill his eyes with dust. If we were organizing a trust in restraint of trade we should prefer to have Bonaparte as the incarnation of justice rather than the very bright and wide-awake and distinguished lawyer who is now holding the right of the line against the host of enemies."


"A good many sober-minded folks," we are assured by the Lynchburg Advance, "seriously point out the dangerous precedent established when the Supreme Court amended a law and thus assumed a power forbidden it by the Constitution." It so happens, however, that the Supreme Court has done nothing of the sort. Anybody ought to be able to see this who will take the trouble to read the decisions of the Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. The Court has made no new law; it has simply interpreted the law in the light of reason, following the precedents of the Court itself in many other cases which it has adjudicated.

Mayor Dorris, of Cordele, Georgia, has found a new way of dealing with chronic tipplers in that town. A man by the name of Thompson, who has been repeatedly arrested for drunkenness, has been sentenced to meet the Mayor at his office every Sunday morning for the period of ten weeks, and to accompany him to church. By the expiration of that term it is hoped that he will be so reformed that it will not be necessary to put him to work on the public roads.

The present distressing state of things in Tennessee has the good effect at least of encouraging the Chattanooga Times and the Knoxville Journal and Tribune to search the Scriptures. Every day or so each is commending to the other the reading of certain passages that were evidently intended to meet the moral perversities of their several conditions.

Brother Guilelmus Eads, of the Wise News, says: "You may search this wide world over and then you will learn of a truth that the mountains of Southwest Virginia is the best poor man's home under the sun."

As poor as they are, though, some of these men have built some mighty good roads which have set a fine example for other parts of Virginia.



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## Daily Queries and Answers

**Round Robin.**  
 What is the history of the important British document known as "Round Robin?"  
 Round Robin was a document signed by the Duke of Arundel and other Irish peers and commoners, which the signatories undertook to make government in Ireland impossible. If the government failed to comply upon any of their number, they would count of their action in the matter of the regency in 1789. They had been instrumental in obtaining a resolution of the Irish Parliament in opposition to the ministry, offering the sovereignty of Ireland unconditionally to the Prince of Wales.

**Sea Serpent.**  
 Are there any sea serpents in existence?  
 M. D. There have been numerous stories of strange monsters seen at sea, and these have been classed as "sea serpents," but their existence is declared by naturalists as "fabulous." Gosse, however, in his "Monsters of the Deep," and some other naturalists, maintain that the evidence as to the existence of such creatures "is sufficient to warrant the assertion that there is a race of marine animals, apparently of several species, characterized by a serpentine neck, a head large as compared with the body, a long neck, an air breather, propelled by paddles, something not unlike the plesiosaurs now found in the fossil state in the rocks of the mesozoic age."

**Heaviest Lift.**  
 What is the heaviest weight ever lifted from the ground by any one?  
 M. D. To determine the heaviest weight ever lifted would be an impossible task. In Scotland, a man named MacFarlane, with hands alone, by H. Laussing, March 3, 1850, in Cincinnati, also a lift of 1,350 pounds with his hands, by W. B. Curtis, in New York, December 20, 1858. Those are the only procurable records of the world in Bible history, probably did better.

**John Boyle O'Reilly.**  
 Was John Boyle O'Reilly recognized as a classic poet? When did he live, and what was his best poem?  
 P. D. Yes, he is listed among the classical writers. He lived from 1819 to 1890. His best poem is "A White Rose."

**Government Whitewash Recipe.**  
 Please give the government recipe for mixing whitewash.  
 RURAL. The following coating for rough brick walls is used by the United States government for painting light-houses and it effectually prevents moisture from striking through: Take

**Relationship.**  
 Two full brothers become the husband at different times of the same woman under the following conditions: John marries the woman and two children are born of the union; John dies and Peter, himself a widower, with a daughter by his first wife, marries the widow; and two more children are born. What is the relationship of the children?  
 R. The four children born of the same mother, the two who took the first husband are brothers or sisters of the half blood; the girl is stepdaughter to the four other children of the family.

**Spanish.**  
 Is the Spanish the prettiest and easiest of the European languages to learn?  
 B. W. S. There are many who are of the opinion that the Spanish, that is the pure Castilian, is one of the "easiest" languages. As to ease of acquiring the language, that depends on the student.

## QUEEN MARY WORTHY OF BEATIFICATION?

BY LA MARQUESE DE PONTENY.  
 STRENUOUS endeavors are being made just at present in England, and particularly in Scotland, to land, to secure the consent of the Papacy to the beatification of Mary, Queen of Scots, as a prelude to her canonization and conversion into a national saint of the northern kingdom of George V. It is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities in the Roman Catholic Church, and much time and study have been devoted by them to the various appeals that have been received in her behalf, not alone from Scotland, but also from England and from France.

The main argument in her favor is that her death, on the scaffold, constituted a true martyrdom. This was admitted, ex cathedra, by Pope Benedict XIV. and Pius VI. who put to death the archduke, the son of the Holy Roman Emperor, and the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and much time and study have been devoted by them to the various appeals that have been received in her behalf, not alone from Scotland, but also from England and from France.

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Admitting that Queen Mary, through her death, and her cruel captivity, ex cathedra, by Pope Benedict XIV. and Pius VI. who put to death the archduke, the son of the Holy Roman Emperor, and the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, and much time and study have been devoted by them to the various appeals that have been received in her behalf, not alone from Scotland, but also from England and from France.

So much has been printed in connection with the official declaration by the papal authorities that the death of ex-Archduke John, who has been missing for twenty years, and the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Hungary by Emperor Francis Joseph, that a few words of explanation are necessary to show why this banishment was so important.

A popular impression prevails to the effect that the archduke had rendered himself guilty of some offense necessitating a penal forfeiture of his status and prerogatives as a prince of the reigning house and his exile. This is not the case. The archduke was a member of the imperial family, as well as a member of the Austrian army, and it was because he had done this, and because he had insisted on becoming a member of the imperial family, that he was banished from Austria, lest his altered status should give rise to awkwardness and to confusion.

At the time Archduke John left Austria for Switzerland, after writing to the Emperor resigning his military and imperial honors, and dead in the line of his knighthood of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Francis Joseph sent General Canclaux, one of the most trusted members of his personal household—in fact his assistant military secretary—to Switzerland in order to bring upon the archduke to withdraw his letter to the Emperor resigning his honors. General Canclaux had been chosen by the monarch for the purpose, because he had been in a form of intimacy with the archduke, with

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